THREE IMPORTANT BILLS. TO BE ACTED ON THIS WEEK AT ALBANY.

THE VEDDER LIQUOR TAX MEASURE-THE CABLE BAILWAY BILL-THE BILL RELIEVING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ALBANY, May 15.—Three measures of great interest to the taxpayers of the State will be voted upon in the Legislature this week, and perhaps for a final time. These are the Vedder Liquor Tax bill, which will bring probably \$3,250,000 into the State treasury; the New-York Cable Railway bill, which takes that company on its receipts; and the bill releasing the life insurance companies from the payment of \$1,000,000 back taxes due from them under the taxation law of 1880. The Vedder bill has passed the Senate and will be debated on Tuesday in the Assembly. The Cable Railroad bill has also IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. the Assembly. The Cable Railroad bill has also pussed the Senate and will be debated in the Assempussed the Senate and will be debated in the Assembly. The Insurance bill, on the other hand, has passed the Assembly and is to be debated in the Senate. The insurance men are anxiously watching the fate of their bill. One of the life insurance companies, it is said, will be plunged into serious financial difficulties if compelled to pay the taxes that have accumulated against it since 1880. Superintendent Maxwell, of the insurance Department, tavors the

difficulties if compelled to pay the taxes that have secumulated against it since 1880. Superintendent Maxwell, of the Insurance Department, tavors the Yelief measure. A day or two ago he said:

["It seems to me unjust to tax the business of the life insurance companies. A large proportion of it is on policies obtained outside of this State. If the surplus capital of the companies was taxed it would be a different matter, but this tax on policies, it enforced, will greatly raise the price of life insurance."

Controller Cnapin favors compromising with the insurance companies at 50 cents on the dollar, and has had presented to the Legislature a bill authorizing him to make this compromise. The Controller in his act, however, does not repeal the taxation law of 1850 as is done by the bill which has already passed the Assembly. In a report to the Legislature on the the Assembly. In a report to the Legislature on the

subject he says:

1 * The State may well hesitate before insisting upon full payment. Such a course might impose so serious a burden on these corporations as to derange their proper and beneficent operation under their charters. Believing that result would be less desirable than isilure to collect some part of the amount due, I suggest to your honorable body a compromise, which is embodied in the proposed law submitted with this report."

salure to collect some part of the amount due, I suggest to your honorable body a compromise, which is embodied in the proposed law submitted with this report.

The bill repealing the debt of the companies is a brief one, but it may be said to weigh 1,000,00C tons. There is a prospect of one of the greatest struggles of this session of the Legislature over the Cable Railfoad bill. The measure virtually revives the New-York Cable Railway Company, and says that by taking a few more steps it may take possession of seventy-six miles of the streets of New-York. With a view of quieting the fears of property-owners in certain streets the company's representatives here state that it will put its rails on only three of the routes that it has marked out. They say that the company for the present will only construct an elevated rairoad in West-st., to be operated by cable, a surface railway through Elm-st., Irving-place and Lexington-ave, to the upper end of Manhattan Island; a cross-town surface railroad from Christopher Street Ferry, through Fourth-st. to the Houston Street Ferry, through Fourth-st. to the Houston Street Ferry, through Fourth-st. to the Cable Railway Company will have in the Assembly will be the street railway companies of New-York. They are opposed to having any competitors. They have an especial reason for defeating the Cable Railway Company is the possessor. The cable bill of the street-railway companies, although it has passed the Assembly, is not in a shape satisfactory to them. They object to the Mayor and the Beard of Aldermen being given the power to vote on a proposal to change the system, or to paying any additional compensation to the city for the privilege of making the change. The oill of the New-York Cable Railway Company is the possessor. The cable bill of the street-railway companies, although it has passed the Neward of the company of the company of all obstacles. Doubtless the property-owners in Lexing-ton-ave, and other streets would like to look at the bill conferring such extraordin

such original certificate. The provisions of this act be applicable to any such corporation or association at under the authority of any board of public officers, in the seriese of the powers and performance of daties in the seriese of the powers and performance of daties wed upon these, have omitted or defectively stated or sously determined in and by said original leate, or in their proceedings incorporated in, any matter required to be sisted or determined; and in case it shall be the duty of said board, on request of directors, trustees or governing officers, to take such a representation of the supply of correct theorems, does to redetermination in said certificate arise on their error, neglect, or misconception of duity, in any succe corporators have subscribed for the capital stock of company on the faith of the action of said board and company on the faith of the action of said board and company on the faith of the action of said board and company on the faith of the action of said board and company on the faith of the action of said board and company on the faith of the action of said board and company on the faith of the action of said board and the percentage of their subscriptions are rein fact establishing a kind of school of must be proved the percentage of their subscriptions are rein fact establishing a kind of school of must be company on the faith of the action of said board and the percentage of their subscriptions are rein fact establishing a kind of school of must be company on the faith of the said board or the company on the faith of the action of said board and their error, neglect, or misconception of duity, in any which the prevail of the said board and their errors are subscribed for the capital stock and the percentage of their subscriptions are reinforced by the provision of the subscription of the subscri officers may themselves, as hereinabove provided, with the approval, duly authenticated, of said board or the approval, duly authenticated, of said board or the description of the Supreme Court in the district in winch said association may carry on its business, take such action; and such receedings heretofore had or takes uch action; and such receedings heretofore had or takes to that end shail have been expected by the continuous of the continuous and the such deficiency, defected error of determination, and the such deficiency, defected error of determination, and the such deficiency of the object of its formation from the time of hing its arginal cortificate. But nothing in this set him of hing its arginal cortificate. But nothing in this set him of hing its arginal cortificate. But nothing in this set him of the object of its formation from the shall authorize onsiruct and operate its railway on the fourtes him of all other himselfs of the construction of the continuous appointed by the Mayor of all others are such as the first set of the first set of the continuous and the himself of the continuous and the mayor, Aldermen and Commissioners appointed as currently of New-York that it will pay yearly to said city 5 per cent for the first five years, and after that 5 per cent of the gross earnings of its traffic in somi-annual payments, such assurances to be approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said only, who shall be required to exact and receive the same before the construction of the railway shall be commenced. The said General Term of the Supreme Court may pass upon the sufficiency of suon assurances in case the said company and the Sinking Fund Commissioners fail to agree. The proceedings of the said Mayor's commissioners in framing and amending articles of association, on file in the office of the Secretary of State, shall be in all respects regular and valid.

But nothing in said amended articles for the construction of the railway or any part thereof site the time inserting company org

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIES.

THE COAL TRADE LOOKING UP-DEMAND FOR LUM-

BER—A BIG DIVIDEND.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The anthracite coal managers expect that after this month there will be an active movement. The production is nearly 800,000 tons aboat of what it was at the same time last year. A botter feeling is reported among the iron workors. While the price of pig iron is lower than two his ago, inquiries are more frequent and indicate

to the effect that the season will be one of the most presperous ever known. The demand is enormous sylvania Railroad Company will earn 10 per cent upon capual stock this year. The stockholders will not more than 5 per cent, as President Roberts has ad that he was in favor of a regular 5 per cent

dividend.
The bitumineus coal from the Piedmont region of
West Virginia will soon be coming into this and the
Kew-York market.
A tetter feeling is reported here in commercial
strokes owing to the new rates on railroads under the
Interstate Commerce bill having gotten into better
working order. Comparatively few, complaints are
how heard.

BOSCOBEL LEASED BY GENERAL THOMAS,

HE MAY EVENTUALLY PURCHASE THE FARM THAT

Mr. Beecher's Peekskill home, Boscobel, which was put upon the market immediately after his death, has been leased for the summer by General Thomas, president of the East Tennessee Ballroad Company, with the option of purchasing it it it suits him. When General Thomas arst proposed purchasing it, he expected to go with his amily to Europe, and William C. Beecher expected to scupy the place until fall, but this arrangement has ed. It is expected that General Thomas will me the owner of the property in the fall. It com-s thirty-eix acres of land in a high state of cultivaa fine house which was built unmr. Beecher's direction, and a farmwhich stood on the piace when he bought it, with
buildings. One of the features of Boscobel is the
stood of trees, many of them clanted by Mr. Beechown hand, and comprising all the species which
in the latitude of Peekskill. There are over 4,000
mena.

grow in the introduct of Feetaxiii. There are over 4,000 appeniment.

It is estimated that Mr. Beecher expended between \$200,000 and \$300,000 upon his farm. Induging in many expensive fancies. A story is told of him that he gave a party of friends fome early potatoes from his garden one aummer and when complimented upon them he said, with the humorous twinite of the eye for which he was noted:

"They ought to be good; they cost me \$2 aplece."
He took great delight in supervising the work about the place, taking a hand himself. He devoted his income in recent years from lectures to paying of the mortgage upon the farm. Shortly after his death his sons valued the property at \$100,000, but it probably can be bought for less.

A MEDAL FOR GENERAL GREELY.

From The Feshington Post.

General Greely has received through the Secretary of war the gold medal presented to him by the Paris Geo-

PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR. THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM APPROVED.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL PORTER PLEASED WITH THE SUCCESS OF THE INNOVATION.

(FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, May 15.—Adjutant-General Porter is de-lighted with the success of the innovation of per-mitting soldiers of the National Guard to visit the State rifle range at Creedmoor, Long Island, at their own will, and engage in rifle practice at the State's expense. Formerly most of the men only obtained rife practice in a sort of compulsory manner. They were marched with their regiment to Creedmoor once a year and there in a set fashion put to shooting at a target. The day when a regiment has thus visited creedmoot has frequently been an unpropitious one, hot and muggy, or foggy. Little benefit has thus come from the practice and the men have felt disgusted with the drill. There has been obviously a declining interest in the rifle shooting as a result of the system.

The Adjutant-General believed that the men could be induced to give their time to rifle practice if ther were given the privilege of visiting the grounds on days selected by them and if the State assumed the expense of the railroad journey. Early in May, there-fore, the Creedmoor grounds were thrown open and General Robbins, the director of rifle practice, with the assistants, assumed charge of the men coming to Creedmoor to practice. General Robbins was rather sceptical as to the success of voluntary practice, and tion. These have been exhausted and he has been given 20,0000 rounds more. Moreover, what has especially pleased the Adjutant-General, a large numbez of members of regiments that are backward in their rifle practice have gone to Creedmoor of their own accord and practised in the range. The visit to the range has had all the attractiveness of a pienic. at the State's expense, and the chance to improve in markmanship. Yesterday the Adjutant-General was asked if he was so well satisfied with the success of the experiment that he would continue it. He re-

"Yes; I am so well satisfied with the innovation that I shall continue it on certain days throughout the season of rifle shooting. We have had twelve days of this voluntary practice already."

"What are the conditions necessary for admission to the range?" inquired THE TRIBUNE correspon-

General," any man belonging to the First or Second Brigades, who may be furnished with a certificate from inmanding officer, can go to the range and have can do this not only of few hours' shooting. He can do this not only without expense to himself for transportation and ammunition, but without the inconvenience, fatigue and loss of time incurred when he goes there with his "What is the difference between the old system and

the new one; the one you are trying to establish?"
"Heretofore the State has offered no encouragement
to individual practice. Regiments have been ordered to the range for one day each year, with the privilege of a second day at their own expense, the State fur-nishing transportation and ammunition only on the first day. On these occasions a man goes to his armory early in the morning, loads himself up with his arms and equipments, generally with his overcoat, and not infrequently with knapsack, haversack and and not infrequently with analysis of canteen, makes a long march to the ferry, and arriving at the range is perhaps put on guard, and is certainly moved about from point to point by orders, and kept all day under strict military control. I do not having things conducted according to the strict military regulations. When an organization is taken to the range, the military relations should be re spected, and discipline constantly preserved there as elsewhere. But under the circumstances I have mentioned, it is not difficult to see that a man is not brought to the target under the most favorable con ditions either for making a score or for receiving in

ditions either for making a score of for receiving instruction.

"I have for a long time been of the opinion that some radical changes should be made in our mode of conducting rifle shooting. What I may designate as the compulsory system is at the bottom of the unpopularity into which Creedmeer has more or less fallen for several years past with the National Guard. And I can't help thinking that it is the principal reason that there is much less enthusiasm about rifle practice now than there used to be. Certainly in many regiments duty at Creedmoor as I have described it has come to be considered insome. It is scribed it has come to be considered insome. It is hoped that by giving encouragement to individual practice we may awaken a renewed interest in the subject.

ject. The success of the experiment thus far has been "The success of the experiment thus far has been applying. More than a hundred volus

well be done in this connection with advantage. I mean that I see no reason why a man who may make the requisite score on any one of these days should not be permitted to avail themselves of it. If he so desires, for his marksman's decoration. According to the present practice he can only obtain it on the days when his regiment is ordered to the range, or in certain authorized matches. There are many men who cannot afford to indulge in match shooting, and I see no reason why they should be put at a disadvantage. But it is only fair to say that there are officers prominent in rife matters who do not agree with me in this matter, which to my thinking would be a decided movement in advance.

"I believe that the secret of promoting rifle practice at the present time lies in the encouragement of individual practice at the ranges. But I do not mean to say that there should be no such thing as compulsory practice. Instruction in sighting and aiming should be compulsory in the armories. Men who do not take advantage of the comportunities offered them for voluntary practice should be compelled to go to the ranges under orders at least once during the year and to fire a certain number of shots. Of course the number of the Guard will be limited by the funds at our disposal. There is every disposition to be as liberal as possible. Money expended in this manner Is well invested for the State."

TRUCE BETWEEN DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS.

TAMMANY AND THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY PULL-ING TOGETHER FOR YEAR OF THE LABOR VOTE. There is a certain accord between Tammany Hall and the County Democracy. The fact that the Mayor gave the bulk of his recent appointments to the County De mocracy, and that there was no symptom of complaint from Tammany Hall, has been much commented on. Those who are in a position to know, say that this allence on the part of the Tammany leaders is due to the fact that they understand that the Mayor will "even up" everything before he is through, and that Tammany Hall will get its full share of the patronage. The Mayor will undonbtedly appoint as a successor to Elward Smith a Fire Commissioner who is acceptable to Tammany Hall. The appointee will most likely be Norman Andrews, the

The appointee will most likely be Norman Andrews, the Harlem builder. The Health Commissioner will be the Mayor's own choice. He will be a physician and entirely removed from politics.

There is a strong probability, however, that Tammny will have the successor to Corporation Counsel Lacombe, when the latter goes on the bench of the United States Circuit Court. The appointment probably lies between ex-Senator George H. Forster and John M. Bowers. Both have had long experience at the bar and are recognized as able lawyers and reputable citizens. E. Ellery Anderson and John E. Develin, on the County Democracy side, it is understood, are not anxious for the place. Another evidence of the compact between the County Democracy and Tammany leaders is the fact that Maurice J. Power and others of the County Democracy and there of the County Democracy in the surface of the county Democracy and the surface of the county Democracy in the surface of the rival

the work.

All this shows clearly that the leaders of the rival
Democratic organizations fear the Labor vote, and see
that for the present they must risk all differences and
pull together, or they will be "swamped" next November

ELIHU ROOT WILL AGAIN BE CHAIRMAN. The objections of Elihu Root to again becoming a can-didate for chairman of the Republicae County Committee have been overcome by his friends, it is understood, and it is, therefore, pretty well settled that he will be re-elected. There will be a caucus of the Republican leaders to-morrow afternoon in the Grand Opera House, leaders to-morrow afternoon in the Grand Opera House, and a ticket will be agreed upon to be submitted to the County Committee when it meets for organization in the evening. Three of the present officers will in all probability be re-elected. These are Elihu Root, chairman; William H, Bellamy, secretary, and Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, treasurer. In the event of Mr. Roots declining, the choice of the cancea will fail on Cornelius N. Bliss. Mr. Bellamy is an extremely busy man. He has lately been instrumental, with others, in organizing the Sinth Avenue Bank, and has been chosen its president. He is one of the most efficient secretaries the committee has ever had.

of the most efficient secretaries the committee has everhad.

It is not likely, however, that more than a temporary
organization of the County Committee will be effected tomorrow evening. There will be two contests at least.
Rival delegations will seek admission from the fat and
XVIIn districts. These contests must be settled and a
full County Committee agreed upon before a permanent
organization can be had.

A GIFT FROM CHILDREN FOR CHILDREN. PHILADRIPHIA, May 15 (Special). - The first subscrip-tion to the Children's Country Week Association comes tion to the Children's Country Week Association comes appropriately from two little children and amounts to \$50. Last year the contributions were nearly \$2,000. It is proposed this summer largely to extend the day trips into the park and down the river.

A SHOWER OF BLACK RAIN. From The Post Mail Gazette,

Lucius Boyd, of Boydville, Queen's County, publishes in The Dublin Express to-day the following singular particulars: A very strange atmospherical phenomenon was witnessed in Castlecomer, and the surrounding district

SURLY COLLECTOR MAGONE.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT HIS MANNERS. MERCHANTS SAY THAT HE TREATS THEM WITH "Good morning, Mr. Collector," said a well-known Custom House broker on appropering Collector Magone not long ago to transact some business. Quick and gruff came the reply, "Never mind about that, what's your business."

This method of treating merchants, brok-

ers and others who have to transact business with him has led to loud complaints

concerning the Collector's manners, and a number of merchants have sent letters on the subject to the Secre-

merchants have sent letters on the subject to the Section tary of the Treasury. One of these houses—Megroz, Por-tier, Grose & Co.—appears to have profited by this meth-od of meeting the case. A member of the firm said yes-terday, when inquiry was made by him on the subject:

"We are getting along all right now. We objected to

being treated by the Collector as if we were thieves, and

we wrote to the Treasury Department concerning it. Since then we have had no trouble. The Collector's ar-bitrary ways are not pleasant, to say the least."

A member of another importing house said that he was summoned to the Collector's office

to explain something concerning an in-voice, and that he went there. He waited two hours and

in the meantime saw "Tim" Campbell, "Nick" Muller and several other Demogratic politicians admitted to

the Collector's presence and have conferences with him, while he was kept waiting. As

ARE THEY SALAMANDERS?

CIENTISTS INVITED TO INSPECT TWO CURIOU

ANIMALS FROM JAPAN.

One hot day last week a TRIBUNE reporter climbed to

the top of the building occupied by Charles Reiche &

The coolest things in the building, apparently, were what looked like two enormous lizards in a tub

of water. The tub, which was about as large as an English bath-tub, was two-thirds

large as an English bath tub, was two-thirds full of water, and its bottom was covered with grayel. The water was of a yellow color and as difty as its occupants. But the two animals did not seem to mind the dirt, for they appeared to regret that there was not more of it, so that they could hide themselves from view. The larger nulmal was about three feet long, with a tail, which formed half its longth, shaped like that of a politiveg. The rest of its body was formed on the lizard plan. Its color was brown, with large yellow spots distributed over its body after the make up of a pudding stone. The other animal was about two feet long, considerably darker in color than its companion, and quieter in its move meats.

LAWRENCEVILLE, May 15.—The commencement exercises of the Lawrenceville School begin on Sunday, June

5, with the baccalaureate sermon by the Head Master, Dr. Mackenzie, and continue the two following days. On

MR. BREWSTER'S LITTLE MISTAKE.

A SHOWER OF BLACK RAIN.

your business t"

for about four miles on Saturday night. A general depression was felt all over the district at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by lightning and thunder and a termondous rainfall, which continued till about 7 o'clock. More lightning was then apparent, and at 7330 the fown of Casticcomer seemed to be enveloped in a thick black cloud. Animals were frightened, dogs rushed to and fro in a wild ared frantic state. At about 7:50 a thick black rain fell, sufficiently black to stain any white cloth and apparently impregnated with an insoluble dust. The water of the local streams and cisterns was discolored, and in many places could not be used for domestic purposes. was discolored, and domestic purposes.

NEW LAWS IN CONNECTICUT.

BOR-TEMPERANCE. HARTFORD, May 15 .- The Legislature made a desperate effort to finish business and adjourn this week, but afternoon sessions every day failed to accomplish the desired end and it was agreed to close on Thursday of next week in good form and without undue haste. The session has "beaten the record" for length and will have four months and sixteen days to its credit. The body has been an industrious one. Its leadership from the Republican side of both houses has been able and wise directions has been the rule. The party has worked

harmoniously.
Up to Saturday noon 109 public acts had been signed by the Governor. One of the most important is the limitation of trains upon railroads between 10 a.m. and 3 p. m., and all trains at other times of day except those carrying United States mails and such trains as the Rail-

3 p. m., and all trains at other times of day except those carrying United States mails and such trains as the Railroad Commissioners shall regard as necessary for freight preservation. Full fare is to be charged, and Sunday excursions on railroads are effectually forbidden. Railroad companies must report all methods of heating cars after November 1, and the Commissioners shall make all orders for the public safety in this matter they see fit.

Labor legislation is confined to three bills thus fartness of the public safety in this matter they see fit.

Labor legislation is confined to three bills thus fartness of the public safety in the payment bill, which applies to corporations and does not to contractors, and may cause some difficulty in interpretation; a bill restricting the employment of minors under sixteen and women to ten hours in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, which has caused some disturbance among the women cierks in stores throughout the State; and the exemption of wages from foreign attachment.

Hereafter corporate franchises must be paid for at rates fixed by the State Board of Equalization from \$100 to \$5,000; special constables, except in case of steamboat or railroad police, must be residents of the State; bakers must advertise "oleo" if they use it in cooking and molasses must be subject to inspection; hospitial authorities cannot dissect bodies without relatives or the coroner consents; discrimination against colored risks in life insurance applications is forbidden; dentists are required to possess a college diploma or eighteen months' study in an office before they can practise; electric lighting companies must ask for a special charter, and veroal, written or printed threats are male penal offences.

In the field of temperance legislation liquor saloons will be compolied to close at 11 p. m. and not be allowed to open until 5 a. m.; no liquor can be sold to a minor, even to carry away; a drugsist can only make one sale on a prescription, to be drunk on the prem

SPRING CROPS IN NEW-JERSEY.

JUDGE PARKER AND THE GRAND JURY.

THENTON, N. J., May 15.—The belated season has been taking up for lost time with remarkable success. A fortuight ago New-Jersey north of Eurlington wore its winter dress with a few changes just sufficient to indicate began to shine with a reasonable degree of persistence and peach trees blossomed together for the first time in years and the country was a huge bouquet. The fruit is

and several other Democratic politicians admitted to the Collector's presence and have conferences with him, while he was kept waiting. As his time was valuable he went away and came back the next day only to wait several hours more. He saw the Collector reprimanded the clerk who brought it to his attention; but that was poor satisfaction to the merchant. Another importing house complained of ill-treatment, but owing to the methods of taking revenge by the customs authorities the members of the firm desired to have their names withheld. They consented, however, to the publication of the following letter, recently sent by them to the Secretary of the Treasury:

The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury. Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We begin call your attention to the way the present Collector of the Port has of arbitrarily treating merchants, whom he forces into his prosence for trifling reasons, to give explanations which he won't listen to, and in reference to which he frequently not only refuses to hear the explanation. He has asked four pleicly to lose his temper, but also refuses to take any action in the matter until it with his convenience, and will give no information as to when that will be or what he means to do in the matter until it with his convenience, and will give no information as to when that will be or what he means to do in the matter.

We cannot think it the intention of the United States Government to have merchants, endowering to do their business in a straightforward and honorable way. Treated by officials as if they were not fit to be spoken to his business in a straightforward and honorable way. Treated by officials work his appointment, but sime his confirmation, seems more intent upon asserting his own position and smubbing those who come in contact with him than he was before.

This morning one of the partners of this house waited upon him, as seems to be now necessary, to give an explanation as to wip cretain goods should not be seized on which there had been an advance on one pair to etting now with rich promise.

The gathering of the great spring crop of the State, the shad, has been advancing. The Delaware flaineries have had a prosperous season and some of the hauls of The enforcement of laws governing fishing and the guarding of the river against poliution have been the ause of the recent prosperity, rather than the propaga-

tion by the United States Government; or, at least, such is the popular opinion of the fishermen. The new law limiting the hours of labor of horse-car drivers and conductors to tweive a day went into effect this morning and has pecessitated radical changes in schedules and general arrangements. The law was re-ceived with considerable favor, but one of its clauses provides that the employment shall be consecutive and this will, it is feared, make trouble and cause annoyance

The new buildings of the Soldiers' Home in Hudson

The new buildings of the Soldiers' Home in Hudson County, on the banks of the Passaic, will be constructed immediately. The State appropriation is \$125,000 and the plans contemplate a beautiful and exceedingly comfortable home for the veterans.

Ex-Governor Parker, now Judge of the Supreme Court, read the Grand Jury of Camden County a severe lesson on its duty in relation to the Camden election frauds the other day. The Grand Jury is Democratic, but so is the Judge, and the Jury concluded that it had best obey the the voice of one who had been twice elected Governor before he took his seat on the Supreme Bench.

Bench.

Dover has begun work on a water-supply system to cost \$125,000. East Orange is completing a sewerage system to cost a quarter of a million, and Plainfield is considering better water and sewerage plans.

it to how corrected at St. instead of 7a. he then altered his appraisement from 3a. od. to 9a. It would seem to us that the explanation, if any was necessary, should come from that the explanation, if any was necessary, should come from that side of the Collector, not from the side of the necelant; but the practice seems to be simply to call for the merchant to come down and be told he is a third and that his goods are to be condemned without even an opportunity to ask why.

A reporter called on the firm of James McCreery & Co., who were said to have been badly treated. Mr. McCreery said that it was a mistake. A member of the firm had been aummoned to the Collector's treatment. He thought Mr. Magone did as well as could be expected from a country lawyer not familiar with New-York business methods. Mr. McCreery thought it strange that the President should go outside the edgy to get a Collector for this port. But he expressed the opinion that there was a great deal of undervaluation is importing goods and he thought the complaints against the Collector larged wares from that fact.

Another large dry-goods house, engaged in importing, said that members of the firm had been aummoned to the Collector's office as though they had nothing to do except to answer his beek and call. "If we refine to go, of course we suifer. The complaints are generally about small matters, due as much to the Collector's ignorance of business methods as any thing cise. His arbitrary and insulting manners are a matter of general complaint among merchatas." AN EXCESS OF TEMPERATURE AND DEFICIENCY OF URAL OUTLOOK GOOD.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The Signal Office has is-

smed the following weather crop bulletin for the weak ended May 14, 1887;

Temperature—During the current week the weather has been warmer than usual in all sgricultural districts east of the locky about tains and in the southern haif and extreme northern portions of California, the only sections reporting confer portions of California, the only sections reporting confer portions of California, the only sections reporting confer weather than the average for the week being the lower life of the weather than the average for the one half of the weather than the average of the portion of the Ohio, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys ranged from 50 degrees to 5 degrees, a daily average of from about 20 to 110 above the normal. This scross of temperature has served to alove the normal. This cross of temperature the total deficiency in temperature since January I ranges from 100° to above the normal. This cross of temperature the total deficiency in the Gulf States. Temperature, New-Jersey, Pennsyl. Vania Maryland and Dolaware the week was about 20° vaniant than u.m.l. thus increasing the excess of temperature from 200° to 300°. In the South Atlantic coast the average from 200° to 300°. In the South Atlantic coast the average from 200° to 300°. In the South Atlantic coast the average from 200° to 300°. In the South Atlantic coast the average of rainfall in all sections, except in the lower Hio Grando Valley, Delaware, Maryland, and at stations in Oregon and Washington Territory, where slight excesses are reported. The slight rainfall during the week has erved to increase the deficiency already existing in the Southern States, where the rainfall since January I has been from alt to ten increase the deficiency already existing in the Southern States, where the rainfall since January I has been from alt to ten increase the deficiency already existing in the Southern States, where the rainfall since January I has been from alt to ten increase the defficiency already existing in the Southern States, where the rain

other animal was about two feet long, considerably dark er in color than its companion, and quieter in its movements.

The animals were curious to look at, but there was nothing exciting in them until one of the assistants dropped into the tub a pound of cut raw meat. The big, fellow came to the top of the water like a troat with lees opened his mouth that showed siender teeth an inch long, blinked his eyes, which were about the size of hair peas, guiped his beef and then went off in a doze at the bottom of the tub. In a few moments, however, he raised his nose, which was shaped like a square-toed boot, and sent a quantity of sir bubbles to the surface of the water.

"That's the way he smokes," said one of the attendants, referring to the bubbles of air that drifted up to the surface like rings of stroke. "They are salamanders, you know," he added, in explanation of his remark, the first to come to this country. We received them yesternay from our place in Alfeld, Germany, by the steamer Elbe. They were captured by some of our men in Japan. We have been trying for a long time to get some of these sgiant salamanders.

Mr. Reiche had not been able to find any authority on salamanders in this country and so drew on hibraries for his information. The results of his efforts show that, according to Fliny and Cuvier, there is no danger of salamanders as horrible beasts, and one might infer from his account that they would be handy in the house in oase of a fire, as they are described as cold enough to extinguish fire by coming in contact with it. He also describes the salamander as the most dangerous of all venomous beasts, for it can crawi up a tree and infect all the fruit with its poison, and thus kill all those who eat the fruit, in this way he villies the brutes, and adds insult to highly by dubbing the species "Crytobranchus Maximus."

The reporter stuck his canej in the tub and invited Mr. Salamander to climb, just as he would wrestle with a fruit tree at home. But the brute only grunted and scuttled off, with

MR. EATON DISCUSSES POVERTY.

CANNOT ABOLISH SUFFERING. In the Church of the Divine Paternity the Rev. Charles
H. Eaton preached last evening on "The Anti-Poverty
Societies and Remodies." He said in part:

Societies and Remodies." He said in part:
There have been recently held in New-York City two larg
mass needings in order to establish the "Anti-Poverty Society." There were several thousand men and women deeply
interested in and devoted to the abolishment of human suffering. Two men stand at the head of this movement whose
names have been before the public for some time, the one
a man of a brilliant instinct, known here
and in other lands, the other a priest
of a great church who in his unselfish interest may be classed
among the best. I have known that man and have learned to
admire his great qualities, his mental equipments and his
unselfish interest in the battle for what he believes to be
right. I cannot attempt to criticise Dr. McGlynn. If he will
adhere to the Roman Church or leave it that is on the basis of
his vow a matter between himself and his church. There is
sincerity and humanity in those men who have formed the
Anti-Poverty Society.

Anti-Poverty society.

Then the preacher read the platform of its organization, its object being "to spread by peaceful and lawful means a knowledge of the truth that God has made ample provision for all and to abolish poverty." He went

pie provision for ali and to abelish poverty." He went on:

In the object is nothing to be objected to for any lover of humanity. It is most commendable. We see all around us the evidences of poverty, crime and corruption, physical and moral diseases. Every lever of humanity is just as sincere in recognizing these facts as is any member of the Anti-Poverty Somety. This society is nothing new. All churches, great teachers and priests, just as great as the president of the Anti-Poverty Society, have striven for the same object. That society will do nothing more than all the churches for the past 1,500 years and more have done. Is it true that, as the aposite of the new movement says, the rich grow richer and the peor poorer? If so, then we may well ask, it there still its a field. It is a false statement. The world is advancing. We may apply three tests to see if the statement be true. The first test would be: "is there an increase of poverty?" Then "Is there a full in the general scale of living?" And thirdly, "is there a showing the contrary by statistics, the speaker Sunday afternoon the Rev. Dr. James O. Murray, Dean of Princeton Collego, will preach the annual sermon before the Caristian Association. Tuesday, June 7, is observed as Commemoration Day in memory of the founders. The orator of the occasion will be the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn. After showing the contrary by statistics, the speaker said:

said:
The statement, which is the basis of the Anti-Poverty Society, is wrong. I do not believe that the whole book of donry George's "Progress and Poverty" is worth the paper it is written on, unless he proves the facts on its first pages. If the facts be incorrect, then the queation is a serious one if the remedy be not wrong. There is only one way to escape poverty, that is by work, thrift and self-denial.

MR. BREWSTER'S LITTLE MISTAKE.

From The Pittaburg Disputch.

Fyes [said a man on the train], he's a good fellow [exAttorney-General Brewster], but there's a fot of blarkey
about him. I know him well, you see; used to visit at
my house. Did I ever tell you that joke about him I
No I Well, you see, he has a great fashion of calling his
personal triends "my dear fellow," and addressing young
ladies as "my dear" in a pleasant way. We had a
colored cook at our house who wasn't handsome, but she
could beat ail Dauphin County baking waffles. One
evening about dusk there came a ring at my door bell.
My library was just at the head of the stairs. The cook
answered the call. It was Brewster, and in the semidarkness he thought it was one of the family. "Good
evening, my dear; I hope you are well," and he put out
his hand for a shake. It was too late to back out when
he saw who it was, so he kept right on, talked about the
pleasant weather and the family just as though it was an
very-day matter with him to shake hands with the
servants, while I hung over the balusters about ready to
die. His urbanity and self-possession were equal to the
occasion, and it tickled the girl nearly to death. Afterward whenever she knew Brewster was to take dinner at
our house we had waffles and chicken that beat the world. "Be wise to-day; "tis madoess to defer." Don't neglect your court. If you do your fact may be that of the countless thousands who have done likewise, and who to-day ill consumptives graves. N'shi-sweats, splitting of blood, weak lungs, and consumption lesslif taken in time can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." This wenderful preparation has no equal as a remedy for lung and throat discases. All draggists.

The huge, drawto, griphing stokening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Turgasive Feilots."

THE CHRISTIAN'S IDEAL.

ROBERT COLLYER ON DR. McGLYNN. WHAT A MINISTER SHOULD BE-WHERE HIS TRUE

WORTH LIES. The Rev. Robert Collyer took his text from Saint Paul's tharge to Timothy of a good ministry, and spoke in part as follows:

charge to Timothy of a good ministry, and spoke in part as follows:

I have felt much interest in a man in our city who has taken a stand against his superiors, who would have him speak under their directions. I think our interest is quite natural, no mattret how our judgment may be, whatever our convictions may be in this new crushes. We are slways interested in every conflict of true man. I think it is fair to and strong church and one lone ment between a great to and strong church and one lone ment between as great to and strong church and one lone of the control of the case of the control of the NO MORE SUNDAY EXCURSIONS-REGULATING LA-

THE TRUE RELATIONS OF BAPTISM. It was the "May Anniversary" of the Sunday-school of the Calvary Baptist Church yesterday, and the pulpit and altar were beautifully decorated with flowers. Before and after were beautifully decorated within beets. Described in the sermon the pastor, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Mac-Arthur, spoke of the Saturday half-holiday movement, and after referring to the many previous addresses he had made upon the subject, he asked the ladies of the church to refrain from all shopping on Saturday afternoon. He then said in part:

church to refrain from all shopping on Saturday afternoon. He then said in part:

Only God can effectually open the heart of a man, woman
or-child, to the reception of His truths, and this he accompishos in many and various ways. To some He speaks in the
still small voice, while to the Jallor who guarded Paul in
prison He spoke in an earthquake. God uses just such methons still. He is wise in all his dealings with maskind, and
here is a lesson for all ministers and teachers. In proportion
as we are like God, and have wisdom from Him, just so we
will find our work to be blessed, and it ever a time is when
we need to sharpen our sickles for the Christian work, it is
when we go out to labor among the you'th of our land.

The jailor and his whole household believed. Here is a lesson for the head of the family. There should be onneesunity in the household. The husband and wife should be believers together, in one common bond of love. The Scriptures
also tell of many "household baptisms," but nowhere in the
whole Bible is there any mention of "infant baptism." I
challenge anybody to find a single place where liftant baptism is snatcheed. Infant baptism is responsible for many of
the errors which have crept into the Church. No one is a fit
subject for baptism until he is aircady a believer and is alreally saved. Then, as is recorded in Acts, he should be immediately baptized.

Haptism is not necessary to salvation; how can any one
dare to say that it is! The thief on the cross was never baptized, but who will say that he was not saved when The Lord
said: "To-day thou shalt be with me in Faradise"! Nevertheless, there is no ordinance so housered in the Bible as that
of baptism.

Dr. MacArthur then told the congregation that this

fore the regular morning sermon. He said, among other

fore the regular morning sermon. He said, among other things:

Young people, and many old ones, want and will have some leisure for sinusement. The present system of work hours leaves little time for recreation save Sundays. The present desecration of the Sabbath by making it a hothary is the outgrowth, largely, of this system. It is more than can be too some of the same of the system. It is more than can be too some of the same of th

Dr. Rainsford then preached an earnest sermon upon the close union between the believer and Christ, and through Christ the close union of Christians with one an-

In the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, delivered an effective sermon upon the Saturday haif-holi-day movement yesterday. He chose for his text the worls, "For ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne," Luke xl., 46. He said in substance:

werner before he took his seat on the Supreme ich.

When we hear of the wonderful increase in the population of size, door, least orange is completing a sewerage lem to cost a quarter of a million, and Plainfield is adering better water and sewerage plans.

THE WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

EXCESS OF TEMPERATURE AND DEFICIENCY OF RAINFALL LAST WEEK—THE AGRICULT—URAL OUTLOOK GOOD.

ASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The Signal Office has is the following weather crop bulletin for the week of May 14, 1887: go no far her than the Continental wires at observant and a tiring libustration of this same thing. How can we accomplish the change! First make all your purchases before 12 o'clock on Saturday, and refuse to trade with those who kee: their stores open on Saturday attendous. Secondly, change your pay day to Monday, and let all manufacturers and dealers combine to keep this rule. This and this alone is the true remeny for the evil.

TRUE FREEDOM IN CHRIST. The Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, of the First Church, in Cambridge, Mass., occupied the pulpit of the Reformed Collegiate Church, at Fifth-ave. and Forty-eighth-st., resterday. He took as his text the words, "Am I not

free t" I. Corinthtans, ix., 1, and said in part:

St. Paul asserted his right to eat meat offered to idels and
then refused to do it. He was free to eat or not to eat, and
then he used his liberty. He did thus because of his grand
purpose to win the corinthians to the Christian faith. He
would not binder his work by doing what would offend them.
He was not a timeserver, but was true to the main purpose
of his life. It is common to exuit in liberty—but are we free f
We determine to do a thing, whereupon habits, seeledy and
desired objects restrain us. We need a wise prudence. We
should have some grand purpose in life and make other things
give way to this, as the merchaut refuses bleasure for the
sake of his business. We should decide what is the best for
that is Christ. Nothing should stand between the man and
his highest interest. We must be free enough to do our best
and to be our best. ree t" L Corinthtans, ix., 1, and said in part :

A large congregation gathered in the Church of the Holy Trentty at Madison-ave, and Forty-second-at, last evening to colebrate the annual meeting of the American Tract Society. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Watkins, who took for his text the words: "Now, thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ and maketh manifest the savour of His knowledge by us in every place," and continuism. At the close of his sermon he pand a high tribute to the Tract Society and called upon the Rev. Dr. Shearer, the secretary of the society, to make a brief statement of the work accomplished during the last year. Among other things, Dr. Shearer said that the new publications of the year have been inhety-one in number, twenty-two volumes and saty-nine tracts, and they have been so aclected as to meet the wants of all classes and ages, and to aid in every form of Christian work. The whole number of volumes, new and old, issued during the year was 207, 300; of tracts, card-packages, wall-rolls, etc., 3,165, 140, while 4,000 publications in 150 languages have been sent abroad. Heven priodicals have been published, The Hustrated Christian it eckly, The Packacher Folksfreund, The American Mossanger, The deficience of Gold.

Dr. Shearer also paid tributes to the vice-president, Bishop

Gold.

Dr. Shearer also paid tributes to the vice-president, Bishop Lee of Delaware: Jesse L. Williams, of Indiana, and Dr. Truman M. Post, of St. Louis, honorary vice-presidents, and E. W. Triasell, connected with the society for thirty years, all of whom have died during the year.

TALMAGE ON THE THIRD WATCH OF THE NIGHT. At the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday Dr. Talmage spoke of the miseries and wickedness abroad in the great

At the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday Dr. Talmage spoke of the misertes and wickedness abrond in the great cities at night. He said in part:

The ancients divided their night into four watches. I shall speak to you of the third watch of the night, between 12 and 3 o'clock. The city for the most part steeps. But be not deceived; there are thousands of people who will not sleep tonight. Go up that dark alley, but be careful how you tread or you will step on the prostrate form of a drunkard on his own doorstep. Next, go up that alley and open that door; it is not locked. No burgiar would ever attempt to enter that place. Strike a match, look around you—beastliness and rags, What is that red mark on the wall! It is the mark of the murderer's hand. From the corner gleaming cyes are looking at you. It is a baby. It will never smile. Oh, God, hely the cities and help the ourches, that they may have power to move the little of circles, that they may have power to move the little is or criminal's time, it is the oriminal's which, see that assassin. To-murrow there will be a dead body found in a vacant lot. But all my indignation is swallowed up in pity. Do you know they are brought up that way! The first toy of that child was a burgiar's dark-in term. A meng his very first remembrances is his mother putting a bandage on his father's brow, which had been struck by a politeman's oliob. It is a tremendous question for our cities what are we do so with the street children! Once a good man asked a to do with the very city rather and mother to the distributions, tired of making laws, take a little resplic in breaking them. I want to warn strangers at our bocks of men with silk hats-they always have silk hats-who are so salicitions for your comfort. They propose to show you the lions and elephants. If through beareness or curriously you go with them, you will fall. You are a fool if you ear't see through it; they want your money.

Dedicatory services were held resterday in the Martha Memorial Reformed Church, at Fifty-second-st, between semental Retermed Church, at Fifty-second-st., between Ninth and Teuth aves. Under the ministrations of the Rev F. For the achievoits of the Retermed Church in that part of he city outgrew the little chapel on Ninth-are, between forty-ninth and Fiftieth siz., where they used to worship, and a building movement was set on foot, which resulted in he erection of the handsome Gothic edifice where they will down meet. The church, which seats 800 people, cost about 40,000, which was raised by voluntary subscription by mem-sers out ancient frames of the construction.

For read the service. The Rev. J. B. Kniest, of Philadel, phia delivered an address in German on "Building a Surf Poundation." The Rev. Dr. J. O. Miller, of York, Penn, preached in English on the text from the Pealms. "And of Zion it shall be said, when Got writesh up his people, that this man was born in her." His subject was the spiritual motherhood of the church. The church, he said, was not the mere building, nor the congregation, it was broader. It was the introduction of a new spiritual life by the Incarnation of Christ, and was the mother of her people, who rimst be born in her. The mestion." How much respect should you have for the question. "How much do you love your mother?"

The Rev. Dr. Appel, Lancaster, Fenn., also delivered a brief address. In addition to the organ, the congregational singing was accompanied by an orchestra.

In the aftersoon the annual sunday-school May festival was celebrated.

Sor rices were resumed in the evening. The Rev. Dr. Hausser addressed the congregation in German, and the Rev. Dr. Appel in English. Choral songs were sung by the students of the Bloomfield The-logical Seminary.

ANNIVERSARY OF A HARLEM CHURCH. The twenty-fifth anniversary of Pilgrim Congregational Church, Harlem, was celebrated by special services yesterday. The Rev. S. Bourne, the first pastor of the church, conducted the morning services, his address being mainly a nistory of the church society from its beginning at a preliminary meeting held on April 3, 1862, at the house of James Riger, with eighteen persons present. The first public service was held in Washington Hall. Third ave, near One-hundred-andtory of the church society from its beginning as a preliminary meeting held on April 8, 1862, at the house of Jaines Riker, with eighteen persons present. The first public service was held in Washington Hall, Thirdave, near One-hundred-and-twenty-fitth-st, on May 18, 1862. The society was incorporated on June 4, 1862, and the corper-atone of its first chapel (at One-hundred-and-twenty-fith-st, and Second ave.) was laid on October 27, 1863; the chapel dedicated on June 12, 1864. The congregation had grown to such numbers that a larger church was needed, and on May 2, 1881, the site of the present building was purchased, but the corporations was not laid until October 7, 1882. On June 10, 1883, the new church was dedicated. The value of the property is \$100,000. The church has a membership of about 425, an industrial school with a membership of 400 and a Chinese Sanday school. The Rev. Mr. Bourne resigned on March 19, 1871, and he was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Sannel H. Virgin, the present pastor, who was installed a pear later.

A children's service was held in the evening, at which the Bev. Dr. Schauffler, the Rev. Dr. Virgin and Benjamin G. Talbert, the first superintendent of the Sunday-school, do livered addresses.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. WORK OF THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.

The Society for Ethical Culture held its last meeting for the season in Chickering Hall yesterday. Felix Adler in referring to this in opening his remarks called attention, also, to the fact that it was the eleventh anniversary of the organization of the society. His discourse was on the work that had been accomplished in the eleven years, and he remarked that was quite proper on such an occasion to devote the time to self-exmination and to see how far the appointed purposes to which the society had consecrated itself had been attained and how far they had tailed. Mr. Adler reviewed what he styled three voluntary criticisms made recently—one by a Hebrew rabbit, another by an Episcopal dergyman of Philadelphia and a third by a Unitarian minister of New York. So far as criticism was sincere, he said, there was much to learn from it of the relative position of the society as opposed so Judaism and the dominant Christian faith.

A PORTRAIT OF BEECHER TO BE EXHIBITED. A fine portrait of Mr. Beecher, by T. J. Conant, of St. Louis, and owned by Congressman S. V. White, will be put on exhibition this week in the Art Association gallery in Montagnest, Brooklyn, in connection with the Sensy col-lection, in aid of the building tund for the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives. A private view will be given this even-ing, to which all the members of Plymouth Church are in-vited. This portrait is said to be the linest extant.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE,

G. W. S. wrote in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE yester day of Private Views at the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery; other correspondence was from of baptism.

Dr. MacArthur then told the congregation that this was the seventeenth anniversary of his ordination as a minister. He spoke feelingly of his long pastorate over the church of his love for the church and his desires and ambitions for its welfare, and closed with an earnest appeal that God might grant that in his church many more whole heuseholds might be united in the fear of the Lord.

WHY THE SABBATH IS ABUSED.

Grosvenor Gallery; other correspondence was from Kome about Signor Crispfs Wives, Berlin about the Empress Augusta, Washington about Queen kapiolam, and San Francisco and Chicago on current topics of interest. Calling in New-England was the title of an amusing social sketch. Life in a Flat was described, the incidents of a day at WHY THE SABBATH IS ABUSED.

At St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church the Rev. Police Headquarters were sketched, and there was At St. George's Protestal Lipschild Parks upon Dr. W. S. Rainsford made some pertinent remarks upon the subject of the Saturday half-holiday movement be-French novels were reviewed. There were articles on yachting, baseball lacrosse, the dairy show. National Guard notes, Religious Intelligence, Art News and Comments, Scenes at the Central Park Menagerie, Plays and Actors, How Values are set on Pictures, In Admiral Porter's Workshop, Glances at Men and Things, and numerous other features of interest. News topics of the day were the

of interest. News topics of the day were the following:

Forwign.—The Progress of the German Tax bill in the Reichstag. —— French Army mobilization and German counter preparations. —— Penny post advocated by Hamilton Heaton, M. P. —— A reciprocity meeting in Toronto. —— Spread of cholers in South America. —— Witham O'Brien followed by a mysterious stranger in Montreal; his views as to the success of his agitation. —— Visit of the Queen to the People's Palace in London.

Domestic.—The oil case in Buffalo given to the jury. —— The lockout in Chicago. —— Burning of the Empire State. —— Efforts to raise the wages of sailors on the lakes. —— A plague of cotton worms in South Carolina. —— Harvard beaten by Yale and Columbia beaten by Princeton at baseball. —— Death of Lysander Spooner, of Massachusetts. —— Diverse decisions by Judges Gresham and Woods in the case of General Sturm. —— The President of the Memphis Taxing District arrested for felony.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The hay market in West Thirty-fourth st. destroyed by fire; loss \$200,000. —— Close of the Cattle Show. —— Testimony about Jay Gonld's purchase of St. Jo and Denverbonds. —— A scaled verdict ordered in the Me-Bride divorce case. —— The Sunday law to be strictly kept again. —— Marx guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. —— The coaching party went to Philadelphia. —— Launch of the yacht fitania. —— Brooklyn Jockey Club races won by Bankrupt, Buckstone, Guarantee, Dry Monopole and Bonnie King. —— The Philadel-phias beat the New Yorks badly. —— Departure of Mme. Patti and Prince Leopold —— Arrival of Queen Kapiolani. —— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4124; grains—43 d., per ounce) 72.71 cents. —— Stocks dall with small fluctuaof Queen Kapiolani — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains—43½), per ounce) 72.71 cents. — Stocks duli with small fluctuans, closing firm at slight concessions, Copies may still be had at the office or by mail.

Sixteen pages. Price 3 cents.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, May 13.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided to take a recess till June 6, when seasions will be resumed at Saratoga. Tuesday, June 7 and 21, are motion days.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS- Third Monday motion calen-SUPERMIN COUNT-GENERAL TERM-Before Van Brunt P. J.,
Daniels, and Hartlett, JJ.—Nes. 91, 110, 121, 145, 151, 161,
177, 78, 90, 92, 100, 101, 103, 108, 109, 114, 117, 129, 134, 134,
183, 148, 171.
SUPERMIN COUNT-SPECIAL TRUM-PART L.—Before Patterson, J.—Nos, 114, 115, 280, 807, 308, 312, 315, 1266, 1287,
1226, 1215, 1365, 1318, 1185, 1129, 1130, 470, 1301, 1145,
1216, 1207, 120 1216, 1207.

SUPHEME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Beach
J.—Nos. 290, 300, 301, 302, 303, 1, 1337, 411, 522, 1030, 48,
1002, 639, 670, 1004, 1225, 1321, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1239, 1350,
1355, 1350, 1359, 1367, 1369, 132, 1232, 1211, 1003.

SUPHEME COURT—CINCUIT—PART II.—Before Lawrence, J.—Case on. No day calendar.

SUPHEME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Before Andrews, J.—No day calendar.

SUPERFRE COURT—CHROUTS—PART III—Before Donohus, J.,
No. 3844 4783, 4543, 4254, 3155, 977, 4299, 4349, 4318,
3554, 4326, 4340, 4344, 4359, 4384, 4384, 1391, 1596, 866, 2906
125, 2019, 4343, 4329, 6188, 2968, 4289, 4293, 3534,
4425, 4430, 4342, 4435, 4438, 4312, 4369, 4384, 4472, 4473,
4474, 4487, 3884, 2849, 6, 3897, 7129, 4287, 4294, 4494,
5UPERFRE COURT—CHROUTS—PART IV.—Before Ingraham, J.—
No day calendar.

SUPERMODUST—CIRCUIT—PART IV.—Before Ingraham, J.,
SURROGATE'S COURT—Before Rollins S.—Will of Wilso
musit. Caroline And Baidee and John Boaron at 11 a m.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Before Dugro,
J.—Nos. 615, 550, 616, 618, 273, 634, 617, 622.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—Before O'Gorman,
J.—Nos. 1798, 1236.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Before O'Gorman,
J.—Nos. 1798, 1236.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IIV.—Before Fredman, J.—Nos. 791, 1819.
COMMON PLRAS—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until the first
Mon my of Juhn.
COMMON PLRAS—GENERAL TERM—Before Daly, J.—No. 7. Mon av of June.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TREM—Before Daly, J.—No. 7.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TREM—FART L.—Before Van Hossen No. 2400, 2464, 2489, 2481, 2491, 2442, 2544, 2544,

2497, 2498, 2502, 2509, 568, 2520, 2512, 2514, 2515, 2516,

2518, 2519, 2528, 2538, 2531, 2532, 2534.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TREM—PART IL.—Adjourned for the

COMMON PLEAS—FRIAL TERM—FART I.—Adjusted to the term.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TREM—FART I.—Before Nehrbas, J.—
Nos. 1310, 1670, 1752, 1828, 825, 885, 952, 880, 907, 527, 1437, 900, 3095, 3067, 1679, 1090, 884, 1729, 1730, 947, 469, 1756, 1848, 905, 976 kg, 955, 544, 475, 1686.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TREM—FART II.—Before Ehrlich, J.—
Nos. 2096, 388, 318, 1101, 1855, 1161, 1552, 1558, 1023, 1117, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1134, 1132.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TRIM—FART III.—Before Hyatt, J.—
Nos. 1643, 1647, 1624, 127, 611, 654, 1189, 1190, 1231, 1083, 1618, 1566, 713, 987, 1464, 1090, 1300, 1578, 1634, 1586, 1667.

COURT OF OTRE AND TRIMBER.—Before Barrett, J. and Dis-

1637.
COURT OF OTER AND TERMINER.—Before Barrett, J. and District. Attorney Martine.—No. I.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—PART I.—Before Recorder
Smyth and Assistant District. Attorney Purdy.—Nos. 1 to 32 Smythand Assistant District Attorney Futly II.—Before Judge Cow morand Assistant District Attorney Fitzgeraid.—Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART III.—Adjourned for the term. YOURS for HEALTH LYDIA E.

